THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24. 1798. [N° 1880.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS and DESPATCHES,

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, April 3, 1798.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 3d, 1798.

THE names designated by the letters W. X. Y. Z. in the following copies of letters from the Envoys of the United States to the French Republic, are, in the originals, written at full length in cyphers. For the same reason that single letters are thus taken to designate certain persons named in the letters, other words descriptive of them are omitted. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Paris, October 22, 1797.

Dear Sir,

ALL of us having arrived at Paris on the evening of the 4th instant, on the next day we verbally and unofficially informed the minister of foreign affairs therewith, and desired to know when he would be at leisure to receive one of our secretaries with the official notification; he appointed the next day at two o'clock; when Major Rutledge waited on him with the following letter:

Citizen Minister,

The United States of America being desirous of terminating all differences between them and the French Republic, and of restoring that harmony and good understanding, and that commercial and friendly intercourse, which from the common cement of their political connection would lately have so happily subsisted, the President has nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed us, the undersigned, jointly and severally Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, for the purpose of accomplishing these great objects. In pursuance of such nomination and appointment, and with such view having come to Paris, we wish, Citizen Minister, to wait on you at any hour you will be pleased to appoint, to present the copy of our letters of credence; and whilst we evince our sincere and ardent desire for the speedy restoration of friendship and harmony between the two Republics, we flatter ourselves with your concurrence in the accomplishment of this desirable event. We request you will accept the assurances of our perfect esteem and consideration.

Paris, October 6th, in the 22d year of American Independence.

(Signed)
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

To this letter the minister gave a verbal answer, that he would see us the day after the morrow (the 8th) at one o'clock. Accordingly at that hour and day we waited on the minister at his house, where his office is held, when, being informed he was not at home, the secretary general of the department told Major Rutledge, that the minister was obliged to wait on the Directory, and requested we would suspend our visit till 3 o'clock. At which hour we called. The minister we found was then engaged with the Portuguese Minister, who retired in about ten minutes, when we were introduced and produced the copy of our letters of credence, which the minister perused and kept. He informed us,

"That the Directory had required him to make a report relative to the situation of the United States with regard to France, which he was then about, and which would be finished in a few days, when he would let us know what steps were to follow."

We asked if cards of hospitality were in the mean time necessary? He said they were, and that they should be delivered to us; and he immediately rung for his secretary, and directed him to make them out. The conversation was carried on by him in French, and by us in our own language.

The next day cards of hospitality were sent to us and our secretaries, in a style suitable to our official character.

On Saturday the 14th, Major Montflorence informed General Pinckney, that he had a conversation with Mr. Osmond, the private and confidential secretary of the minister of foreign affairs, who told him, that the Directory were greatly exasperated at some parts of the President's speech, at the opening of the last session of Congress, and would require an explanation of them from us. The particular parts were not mentioned. In another conversation on the same day the secretary informed the major, that the minister had told him, it was probable we should not have a public audience of the Directory, till such times as our negociation was finished; that probably persons might be appointed to treat with us, but they would refer to him, and he would have the direction of the negociation. The major did not collect from Mr Osmond his intention to communicate their conversations to us.

In the morning of October the eighteenth, Mr. W . . . of the house . . . . called on General Pinckney, and informed him, that a Mr. X. who was in Paris, and whom the General had seen . . . . was a gentleman of considerable credit and reputation . . . . . and that we might place great confidence on him.

In the evening of the same day Mr. X. called on General Pinckney, and after having sat some time . . . . whispered him that he had a message from M. Talleyrand to communicate, when he was at leisure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room, and when they were alone Mr. X. said, that he was charged with a business in which he said he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with Mr. Talleyrand . . . . . and that he was sure he had great regard for [America] and its citizens, and was very desirous, that a reconciliation should be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready, if it was thought proper to suggest a plan, confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would answer the purpose. General Pinckney said he should be glad to hear it. Mr. X. replied, that the Directory, and particularly two of the members of it, were exceedingly irritated at some passages of the President's speech, and desired that they should be softened; and this step would be necessary, previous to our reception: That besides this, a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand; and that a loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if we acceded to these measures, Mr. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On inquiry, Mr. X. could not point out the particular passages of the speech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the loan, but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thousand livres, about fifty thousand pounds sterling. General Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himself, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great slight and disrespect; that they earnestly wished for peace and reconciliation with France; and had been entrusted by their country with very great powers to obtain these ends, on honorable terms: That with regard to the propositions made, he could not even consider of them before he communicated them to his colleagues; that after he had done so, he should hear from him. After a communication and consultation had, it was agreed, that General Pinckney should call on M. X. and request him to make his propositions to us all; and for fear of mistakes or misapprehension, he should be requested to reduce the heads into writing.—Accordingly on the morning of October nineteenth, General Pinckney called on Mr. X. who consented to see his colleagues in the evening, and to reduce his propositions to writing. He said his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman, in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence: this proved afterwards to be M. Y.

At six in the evening, M. X. came and left with us the first set of propositions; which, translated from the French, are as follows:

"A person who possesses the confidence of the Directory, on what relates to the affairs of America, convinced of the mutual advantages which would result from the re-establishment of the good understanding between the two nations, proposes to employ all his influence to obtain this object. He will assist the commissioners of the United States in all the demands which they may have to make from the government of France, inasmuch as they may not be contradictory to those which he proposes himself to make, and of which the principal will be communicated confidentially. It is desired that in the official communications there should be given a softening turn to a part of the President's speech to Congress, which has caused much irritation. It is feared, that in not satisfying certain individuals in this respect, they may give way to all their resentment. The nomination of commissioners will be consented to on the same footing as have been named in the treaty with England, to decide on the reclamations which individuals of America may make on the government of France, or on French individuals. The payments which, agreeably to the decisions of the commissioners, shall fall to the share of the French government, are to be advanced by the American government itself. It is desired that the funds which by this means shall enter again into the American trade, should be employed in new supplies for the French colonies. Engagements of this nature on the part of individuals reclaiming will always hasten, in all probability, the decision of the French commissioners; and perhaps it may be desired that this clause should make a part of the instructions which the government of the United States should give to the commissioners they may choose. The French government desires, besides, to obtain a loan from the United States; but so that she should not give any jealousy to the English government, nor hurt the neutrality of the United States. This loan shall be masked by stipulating, that the government of the United States consents to make the advances for the payment of the debt contracted by the agents of the French government with the citizens of the United States; and which are already acknowledged, and the payment ordered by the Directory, but without having yet been effectuated. There should be delivered a note to the amount of these debts. Probably this note may be accompanied by ostensible pieces, which will guarantee to the agents the responsibility of the United States in case any umbrage should cause an inquiry. There shall also be first taken from this loan certain sums for the purpose of making the customary distributions in diplomatic affairs."

The person of note mentioned in the minutes who had the confidence of the Directory, he said, before us all, was M. Talleyrand. The amount of the loan he could not ascertain precisely, but understood it would be according to our ability to pay. The sum which would be considered as proper, according to diplomatic usage, was about twelve hundred thousand livres. He could not state to us what part of the President's speech were excepted to, but said he would inquire and inform us. He agreed to breakfast with Mr. Gerry the morning of the 21st in order to make such explanations as we had then requested, or should think proper to request; but on the morning of the 20th M. X. called and said, that M. Y. the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, instead of communicating with us through M. X. would see us himself and make the necessary explanations. We appointed to meet him in the evening of the 20th, at 7 o'clock, in General Marshall's room. At seven M. Y. and M. X. attended; and the first mentioned gentleman being introduced to us as the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, immediately stated to us the favourable impressions of that gentleman toward our country, impressions which were made by the kindness and civilities he had personally received in America: that impressed by his solicitude to repay these kindnesses, he was willing to aid us in the present negociation by his good offices with the Directory, who were, he said, extremely irritated against the government of the United States, on account of some parts of the President's speech, and who had neither acknowledged nor received us, and consequently have not authorised M. Talleyrand to have any communications with us. The minister therefore could not see us himself, but had authorised his friend M. Y. to communicate to us certain propositions, and to receive our answers to them; and to promise on his part, that if we would engage to consider them as the basis of the proposed negociation, he would intercede with the Directory to acknowledge us, and to give us a public audience. M. Y. stated to us explicitly and repeatedly, that he was clothed with no authority; that he was not a diplomatic character; that he was not . . . he was only the friend of M. Talleyrand and trusted by him; that with regard to himself he had . . . . . and that he earnestly wished well to the United States. He then took out of his pocket a French translation of the President's speech, the parts of which objected to by the Directory were marked, agreeably to our request to M. X. and are contained in the exhibit A. Then he made us the second set of propositions, which were dictated by him and written by M. X. in our presence, and delivered to us, and which, translated from the French, are as follows:

"There is demanded a formal disavowal in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen President Barras did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: Secondly, reparation is demanded for the article by which it shall be declared, that the decree of the Directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of '78, and had none of those fatal consequences, that the paragraph reproaches to it: Thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgement in writing of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers: Fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the President. It demands, in consequence, a formal declaration, that it is not the government of France, nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate: In consideration of these reparations, the French Republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1778: By this new treaty France shall be placed with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England, in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic: and once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavoured to consult the convenience of the United States with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity.—On reading the speech, M. Y. dilated very much upon the keenness of the resentment it had produced, and expatiated largely on the satisfaction he said was indispensably necessary as a preliminary to negociation. But, said he, gentlemen, I will not disguise from you, that this satisfaction being made, the essential part of the treaty remains to be adjusted: *il faut de l'argent—il faut beaucup d'argent:*" You must pay money—you must pay a great deal of money.——He spoke much of the force, the honor, and the jealous republican pride of France; and represented to us strongly the advantages which we should derive from the neutrality thus to be purchased. He said, that the receipt of the money might be so disguised, as to prevent its being considered as a breach of neutrality by England; and thus save us from being embroiled with that power. Concerning twelve hundred thousand livres, little was said; that being completely understood on all sides, to be required for the officers of government, and therefore needed no further explanation. These propositions, he said, being considered as the admitted basis of the proposed treaty, M. Talleyrand trusted, that, by his influence with the Directory, he could prevail on the government to receive us. We asked, whether we were to consider it as certain, that, without a previous stipulation to the effect required, we were not to be received. He answered, that M. Talleyrand himself was not authorized to speak to us the will of the Directory, and consequently could not authorise him. The conversation continued until half after nine, when they left us; having engaged to breakfast with Mr. Gerry the next morning.

October 21st, M. X. came before 9 o'clock; M. Y. did not come until 10—he had passed the morning with M. Talleyrand. After breakfast the subject was immediately resumed: He represented to us that we were not yet acknowledged or received; that the Directory were so exasperated against the United States as to have come to a determination to demand from us previous to our reception, those disavowals, reparations, and explanations, which were stated at large last evening. He said that M. Talleyrand and himself were extremely sensible of the pain we must feel in complying with this demand; but that the Directory would not dispense with it; that therefore we must consider it as the indispensable preliminary to obtain our reception; unless we could find the means to change their determination in this particular: that if we satisfied the Directory in these particulars, a letter would be written to us to demand the extent of our powers, and to know whether we were authorized to place them precisely on the footing with England; whether, he said, our full powers were really and substantially full powers; or, like those of Lord Malmesbury, only dilatory powers:—That, if to this demand our answer should be in the affirmative, then France would consent that commissioners should be appointed to ascertain the claims of the United States, in like manner as under our treaty with England; but from their jurisdiction must be withdrawn those which were condemned for want of a rule d'equipage—that being a point on which Merlin, while minister of justice, had written a treatise, and on which the Directory were decided. There would however be no objection to our complaining of these captures

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"There is demanded a formal disavowal in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen President Barras did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: Secondly, reparation is demanded for the article by which it shall be declared, that the decree of the Directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of '78, and had none of those fatal consequences, that the paragraph reproaches to it: Thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgement in writing of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers: Fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the President. It demands, in consequence, a formal declaration, that it is not the government of France, nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate: In consideration of these reparations, the French Republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1778: By this new treaty France shall be placed with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England, in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic: and once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavoured to consult the convenience of the United States with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity.—On reading the speech, M. Y. dilated very much upon the keenness of the resentment it had produced, and expatiated largely on the satisfaction he said was indispensably necessary as a preliminary to negociation. But, said he, gentlemen, I will not disguise from you, that this satisfaction being made, the essential part of the treaty remains to be adjusted: *il faut de l'argent—il faut beaucoup d'argent!*" You must pay money—you must pay a great deal of money.——He spoke much of the force, the honor, and the jealous republican pride of France; and represented to us strongly the advantages which we should derive from the neutrality thus to be purchased. He said, that the receipt of the money might be so disguised, as to prevent its being considered as a breach of neutrality by England; and thus save us from being embroiled with that power. Concerning twelve hundred thousand livres, little was said; that being completely understood on all sides, to be required for the officers of government, and therefore needed no further explanation. These propositions, he said, being considered as the admitted basis of the proposed treaty, M. Talleyrand trusted, that, by his influence with the Directory, he could prevail on the government to receive us. We asked, whether we were to consider it as certain, that, without a previous stipulation to the effect required, we were not to be received. He answered, that M. Talleyrand himself was not authorized to speak to us the will of the Directory, and consequently could not authorize him. The conversation continued until half after nine, when they left us; having engaged to breakfast with Mr. Gerry the next morning.

October 21st, M. X came before 9 o'clock; M. Y. did not come until 10—he had passed the morning with M. Talleyrand. After breakfast the subject was immediately resumed. He represented to us that we were not yet acknowledged or received; that the Directory were so exasperated against the United States as to have come to a determination to demand from us previous to our reception, those disavowals, reparations, and explanations, which were stated at large last evening. He said that M. Talleyrand and himself were extremely sensible of the pain we must feel in complying with this demand; but that the Directory would not dispense with it; that therefore we must consider it as the indispensable preliminary to obtain our reception; unless we could find the means to change their determination in this particular; that if we satisfied the Directory in these particulars, a letter would be written to us to demand the extent of our powers, and to know whether we were authorized to place them precisely on the same footing with England; whether, he said, our full powers were really and substantially full powers; or, like those of Lord Malmesbury, only illusory powers:—That, if to this demand our answer should be in the affirmative, then France would consent that commissioners should be appointed to ascertain the claims of the United States, in like manner as under our treaty with England; but from their jurisdiction must be withdrawn those which were condemned for want of a role d'equipage—that being a point on which Merlin, while minister of justice, had written a treatise, and on which the Directory were decided. There would however be no objection to our complaining of these captures

the course of the negociation, and if we could convince Merlin by our reasoning, the minister would himself be satisfied with our so doing. We required an explanation of that part of the conversation in which M. Y. had hinted at our finding means to avert the demand concerning the President's speech. He answered, that he was not authorised to state those means, but that we must search for them and propose them ourselves. If, however, we asked his opinion, as a private individual, and would receive it as coming from him, he would suggest to us the means which in his opinion would succeed. On being asked to suggest the means, he answered, money; that the Directory were jealous of its own honor and of the honor of the nation; that it insisted on receiving from us the same respect with which we had treated the King; that this honor must be maintained in the manner before required, unless we substituted, in the place of those reparations, something perhaps more valuable, that was, money. He said further, that if we desired him to point out the sum which he believed would be satisfactory, he would do so. We requested him to proceed, and he said, that there where Thirty two millions of florins of Dutch Inscriptions, worth ten shillings in the Pound, which might be assigned to us at Twenty Shillings in the Pound; and proceeded to state to us the certainty, that after peace, the Dutch government would then repay us the money; so that we should ultimately lose nothing and the only operation of the measure would be an advance from us to France of Thirty two Millions, on the credit of the government of Holland. We asked him whether the Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling as a douceur to the Directory, must be in addition to this sum. He answered in the affirmative. We told him that on the subject of the treaty, we had no hesitation in saying that our powers were ample: That on the other points proposed to us we would retire into another room, and return in a few minutes with our answer.

We committed immediately to writing the answer we proposed, in the following words: —"Our powers respecting a treaty are ample, but the proposition of a loan in the form of Dutch inscriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our instructions; upon this point therefore, the government must be consulted: one of the American ministers will, for the purpose, forthwith embark for America: provided the Directory will suspend all further captures on American vessels, and will suspend proceedings on those already captured, as well where they have been already condemned as where the decisions have not yet been rendered; and that were sales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors, it shall not be paid until the preliminary questions, proposed to the ministers of the United States, be discussed and decided;" which was read as a verbal answer, and we told them they might copy it, if they pleased. M. Y. refused to do so: his disappointment was apparent: he said we treated the money part of the proposition as if it had proceeded from the Directory, whereas in fact it did not proceed even from the minister, but was only a suggestion from himself, as a substitute to be proposed by us, in order to avoid the painful acknowledgement that the Directory had determined to demand of us. It was told him that we understood that matter perfectly: that we knew the proposition was in form to us: but it came substantially from the minister. — We asked what had led to our present conversation? And General Pinckney then repeated the first communication from M. X. (to the whole of which that gentleman assented) and we observed that those gentlemen had brought no testimonials of their speaking any thing from authority; but that relying on the fair characters they bore, we had believed them when they said they were from the minister, and had conversed with them in like manner, as if we were conversing with M. Talleyrand himself; and that we could not consider any suggestion M. Y. had made, as not having been previously approved of; but yet if he did not choose to take a memorandum in writing of our answer, we had no wish, that he should do so; and further if he chose to give the answer to his proposition the form of a proposition from ourselves, we could only tell him, that we had no other proposition to make, relative to any advance of money on our part: that America had sustained deep and heavy losses by French depredations on our commerce, and that France had alledged to [many] complaints against the United States, that on those subjects we came fully prepared, and were not a little surprised to find France unwilling to hear us; and making demands upon us, which could never have been suspected by our government, and which had the appearance of our being the aggrieving party. — M. Y. expressed himself vehemently on the detriment of France; and complained, that instead of our proposing some substitute for the reparation demanded of us, we were stipulating certain conditions to be performed by the Directory itself: that he could not take charge of such propositions; and that the Directory would persist in its demand of those reparations which he at first stated. — We answered, that we could not help it: it was for the Directory to determine what course its own honour and the interests of France required it to pursue: it was for us to guard the interests and honour of our country. M. Y. observed, that we had taken no notice of the first proposition, which was, to know whether we were ready to make the disavowal, reparations and explanations, concerning the President's speech. We told him, that we supposed it to be impossible that either he or the minister could imagine that such a proposition could require as an answer; that we did not understand it as being seriously expected, but merely as introductory to the subjects of real consideration.

He spoke of the respect which the Directory required; and repeated that it would expect as much as was paid to the ancient kings. We answered, that America had demonstrated to the world, and especially to France, a much greater respect for her present government than for her former monarch; and that there was no evidence of this disposition, which ought to be required, that we were not ready to give. — He said, that we should certainly not be received; and seemed to shudder, at the consequences. — We told him, that America had made every possible effort, to remain on friendly terms with France; that she was still making them; that if France would not hear us; but would make War on the United States, nothing remained for us, but to regret the unavoidable necessity of defending ourselves.

The subject of our powers, was again mentioned; and we told him, that America was solicitous to have no more misunderstandings with any republic, but especially with France; that she wished a permanent treaty, and was sensible that no treaty could be permanent, which did not comport with the interest of the parties; and, therefore, that he might be assured, that our powers were such, as authorised us to place France on equal ground with England, in any respects in which an inequality might be supposed to exist at present between them, to the disadvantage of France. The subject of the role d'equipage was also mentioned; and we asked what assurance could we have, if France insisted on the right of adding to the stipulation of our treaty, or of altering them by municipal regulations, that any future treaty we could make should be observed. M. Y. said that he did not assert the principle of changing treaties by municipal regulations; but that the Directory considered its regulation concerning the role d'equipage as comporting with the treaty. We observed to him, that none of our vessels had what the French termed a role d'equipage; and that if we were to surrender all the property which had been taken from our citizens, in cases where their vessels were not furnished with such a role, the government would be responsible to its citizens for the property so surrendered, since it would be impossible to undertake to assert, that there was any plausibility in the allegation, that our treaty required a role d'equipage.

The subject of disavowals, &c. concerning the President's Speech was again mentioned; and it was observed, that the Constitution of the U. S. authorized and required our President to communicate his ideas on the affairs of the nation; that, in obedience to the Constitution, he had done so: That we had not power to confirm or invalidate any part of the President's speech; that such an attempt could produce no other effect, than to make us ridiculous to the government and to the citizens at large of the U. S. and to produce, on the part of the President, an immediate disavowal and recal of us as his agents: That independent of this, all America was acquainted with the facts stated by the President; and our disavowing them, would not change the public sentiment concerning them.

We parted with mutual professions of personal respect, and with full indications on the part of M. Y. of his expectation, that we should immediately receive the threatned letter.

The nature of the above communication will evince the necessity of secrecy; and we have promised Messrs. X. and Y. that their names shall in no event be made public.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servants,

C. C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

(No. 2)

Paris, November 8th, 1797.

Dear Sir

We now enclose you in thirty six quarto pages of cypher and in eight pages of cyphered extracts, the sequel to the details commenced in No 1, dated the 22nd of last month. and have the honor to be.

Your most obedient humble servants.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

Colonel PICKERING.

October 27th, 1797.

About twelve we received another visit from M. X. He immediately mentioned the great event announced in the papers, and then said, that some proposals from us had been expected on the subject on which we had before conversed; that the Directory were becoming impatient and would take a decided course with regard to America, if we could not soften them. We answered, that on that subject we had already spoken explicitly, and had nothing farther to add. He mentioned the change in the state of things which had been produced by the peace with the Emperor as warranting an expectation of a change in our system; to which we only replied, that this event had been expected by us, and would not in any degree affect our conduct. M. X. urged, that the Directory had since the peace taken a higher and more decided tone with respect to us and all other neutral nations than had been before taken; that it had been determined, that all nations should aid them or be considered and treated as their enemies. We answered that such an effect had already been contemplated by us as possible, and had not been overlooked when we gave to this proposition our decided answer; and further, that we had no powers to negociate for a loan of money; that our government had not contemplated such a circumstance in any degree whatever; that if we could stipulate a loan, it would be perfectly a sham thing and would only deceive France and expose ourselves. M. X. again expatiated on the power and violence of France; urged the danger of our situation, and pressed the policy of strengthening them, and of their obtaining time. The present men he said would very probably not continue long in power; and it would be very unfortunate, if those who might succeed, with better dispositions towards us, should find the two nations actual war. — We answered, that if a war should be made on us by France, it would be obviously forced on us, that on a change of men, peace might be made with as much facility as the present differences could be accommodated: We added, that all America deprecated a war with France; but that our present situation was more ruinous than a declared war could be; that at present our commerce was plundered unprotected; but that if war was declared, we should seek the means of protection. M. X. said, he hoped we should not form a connection with Britain; and we answered, that we hoped so too; that we had all been engaged in our revolution war and felt its injuries; that it had made the deepest impression on us; but that, if France should attack us, we must seek the best means of self defence. M. X. again returned to the subject of money; said he, gentlemen you do not speak to the point; it is money it is expected that you will offer money. We said we had spoken to that point very explicitly; we had given an answer. — No, said he, you have not; what is your answer; we replied, it is no; no; not a six pence. — He again called our attention to the danger which threatened our country, and asked, it would not be prudent, though we might not make a loan to the nation, to interest an influential friend in our favour. — He said we ought to consider what men we had to treat with; that they disregarded the justice of our claims, and the reasoning with which we might support them; that they discarded their own colonies; and considered themselves as perfectly invulnerable with respect to us; that we could only acquire an interest among them by a judicious application of money; and it was for us to consider, whether the situation of our country did not require that these means should be resorted to.

We observed, that the conduct of the French government was such as to leave us much reason to fear. that should we give the money it would effect no good purpose, and would not produce a just mode of thinking with respect to us. Proof of this must be first given us. He said. that when we employed a lawyer we gave him a fee, without knowing whether the cause could be gained or not; but it was necessary to have one. and we paid for his services whether those services were successful or not; so in the present state of things the money must be advanced for the good offices the individuals were to render, whatever might be the effects of these good offices. We told him there was no parralel in the cases; that a lawyer, not being to render the judgment, could not command success: He could only endeavor to obtain it; and consequently we could only pay him for his endeavors: But the Directory could decide on the issue of our negociation. It had only to order that no more American vessels should be seized, and to direct those now in custody to be restored, and there could be no opposition to the order. He said, that all the members of the Directory were not disposed to receive our money; that Merlin for instance, was paid from another quarter, and would touch no part of the douceur which was to come from us. We replied that we had understood that Merlin was paid by the owners of the privateers. and he nodded an assent to the fact. He proceeded to press this subject with vast perseverance. He told us that we paid money to obtain peace with the Algerines, and with the Indians; and that it was doing no more to pay France for peace. — To this it was answered, that when our government commenced a treaty with Algiers or the Indian tribes. it was understood that money was to form the basis of the treaty and was its essential article; that the whole nation knew it, and was prepared to expect it as a thing of course; but that in treating with France our government had supposed that a proposition such as he spoke of, would if made by us give mortal offence. He asked if our government did not know that nothing was to be obtained here without money? We replied, that our government had not even suspected such a state of things. He appeared surprized at it. and said there was not an american at Paris who could not have given that information. We told him that the letters of our minister had indicated a very contrary temper in the government of France; and had represented it as acting entirely upon principle, and as feeling a very pure and disinterested affection for America. He looked serious but surprized, and said briskly to General Pinckney; well Sir, you have been a long time in France and in Holland; what do you think of it? General Pinckney answered, that he considered M. X and M. Y as men of truth; and of consequence he could have but one opinion on the subject. He stated that Hamburgh and other states of Europe were obliged to buy a peace and that it would equally be for our interest to do so. — Once more he spoke of the danger of a breach with France, and of her power which no thing could resist. We told him that it would be vain for us to deny her power or the solicitude we felt to avoid a contest with it; that no nation estimated her power more highly than America or wished more to be on amicable terms with her; but that one object was still dearer to us than the friendship of France, which was our national independence; that America had taken a neutral station; she had a right to take it; no nation had a right to force us out of it; that to lend a sum of money to a belligerent power abounding in every thing requisite for war but money, was to relinquish our neutrality and take part in the war; to lend this money under the lash and coercion of France was to relinquish the government of ourselves and to submit to a foreign government imposed upon us by force; that we would make at least one manly struggle before we thus surrendered our national independence: That our case was different from that of one of the minor nations of Europe; they were unable to maintain their independence, and did not expect to do so. — America was a great, and so far as concerned her self defence, a powerful nation; she was able to maintain her independence; and must deserve to lose it, if she permitted it to be wrested from her; that France and Britain had been at war for near fifty years of the last hundred, and might probably be at war for fifty years of the century to come; that America had no motives which could induce her to involve herself in those wars; and that if she now preserved her neutrality and independence. it was most probable that she would not. in future be afraid as she had been for four years past; but if she now surrendered the right of self government to France, or permitted them to be torn from her, she could not expect to recover them or to remain neutral in any future war. He said that France had lent us money during our revolution war, and only required that we should now exibit the same friendship for her. We answered, that the cases were different; that America solicited a loan from France, and left her at liberty to grant or refuse it; but that France demanded it from America; and left us no choice on the subject. We also told him there was another difference in the cases; that the money was lent by France for great national and French objects; it was lent to maim a rival and an enemy whom she hated; that the money if lent by America, would not be for any American objects, but to enable France to extend still further her conquests.

The conversation continued for nearly two hours, and the public and private advance of money was pressed and represssed in a variety of forms. At length M. X. said that he did not blame us; that our determination was certainly proper, if we could keep it; but he shewed decidedly his opinion to be that we could not keep it. He said that he would communicate, as nearly as he could our conversation to the minister or to M. Y. to be given by him to the minister; we are not certain which. We then separated.

On the 22d of October, M. Z a French gentleman of respectable character, informed Mr. Gerry, that M. Talleyrand, minister of foreign relations, who professed to be well disposed towards the United States, had expected to have seen the American ministers frequently in their private capacities; and to have conferred with them individually on the objects of their mission; and had authorized M. Z. to make this communication to Mr. Gerry. — The latter sent for his colleagues; and a conference was held with M. Z. on the subject; in which Gen. Pinckney, and General Marshall expressed their opinions, that not being acquainted with M. Talleyrand they could not with propriety call on him; but that according to the custom of France he might expect this of Mr. Gerry from a previous acquaintance in America. This Mr. Gerry reluctantly complied with on the 23d, and with M. Z. called on M. Talleyrand, who, not being then at his office, appointed the 28th for the interview. After the first introduction, M. Talleyrand began the conference. He said that the Directory had passed an arrete, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation for others, of the President's speech to Congress of the 16th May last, he was sensible, he said, that difficulties would exist on the part of the envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering money, he thought he could prevent the effect of the arrete. M. Z. at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys have no such powers: M. Talleyrand replied, they can in such case take a power on themselves; and proposed that they should make a loan. Mr. Gerry then addressed M. Talleyrand distinctly in English, which he said he understood, and stated, that the uneasiness of the Directory resulting from the President's speech was a subject unconnected with the objects of the mission: that M. Barras in his speech to Mr. Monroe, on his recal, had expressed himself in a manner displeasing to the government and citizens of the United States; that the President, as the envoys conceived, had made such observations on M. Barras's speech as were

the course of the negociation, and if we could convince Merlin by our reasoning, the minister would himself be satisfied with our so doing. We required an explanation of that part of the conversation in which M. Y. had hinted at our finding means to avert the demand concerning the President's speech. He answered, that he was not authorised to state those means, but that we must search for them and propose them ourselves. If, however, we asked his opinion, as a private individual, and would receive it as coming from him, he would suggest to us the means which in his opinion would succeed. On being asked to suggest the means, he answered, money; that the Directory were jealous of its own honor and of the honor of the nation; that it insisted on receiving from us the same respect with which we had treated the King; that this honor must be maintained in the manner before required, unless we substituted, in the place of those reparations, something perhaps more valuable, that was, money. He said further, that if we desired him to point out the sum which he believed would be satisfactory, he would do so. We requested him to proceed, and he said, that there where Thirty two millions of florins of Dutch Inscriptions, worth ten shillings in the Pound, which might be assigned to us at Twenty Shillings in the Pound; and proceeded to state to us the certainty, that after peace, the Dutch government would then repay us the money; so that we should ultimately lose nothing and the only operation of the measure would be an advance from us to France of Thirty two Millions, on the credit of the government of Holland. We asked him whether the Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling as a douceur to the Directory, must be in addition to this sum. He answered in the affirmative. We told him that on the subject of the treaty, we had no hesitation in saying that our powers were ample: That on the other points proposed to us we would retire into another room, and return in a few minutes with our answer.

We committed immediately to writing the answer we proposed, in the following words: —"Our powers respecting a treaty are ample, but the proposition of a loan in the form of Dutch inscriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our instructions; upon this point therefore, the government must be consulted: one of the American ministers will, for the purpose, forthwith embark for America: provided the Directory will suspend all further captures on American vessels, and will suspend proceedings on those already captured, as well where they have been already condemned as where the decisions have not yet been rendered; and that where sales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors, it shall not be paid until the preliminary questions, proposed to the ministers of the United States, be discussed and decided;" which was read as a verbal answer, and we told them they might copy it, if they pleased. M. Y. refused to do so: his disappointment was apparent: he said we treated the money part of the proposition as if it had proceeded from the Directory, whereas in fact it did not proceed even from the minister, but was only a suggestion from himself, as a substitute to be proposed by us, in order to avoid the painful acknowledgement that the Directory had determined to demand of us. It was told him that we understood that matter perfectly: that we knew the proposition was in form to cease: but it came substantially from the minister. — We asked what had led to our present conversation? And General Pinckney then repeated the first communication from M. X. (to the whole of which that gentleman assented) and we observed that those gentlemen had brought no testimonials of their speaking any thing from authority; but that relying on the fair characters they bore, we had believed them when they said they were from the minister, and had conversed with them in like manner, as if we were conversing with M. Talleyrand himself; and that we could not consider any suggestion M. Y. had made, as not having been previously approved of; but yet if he did not choose to take a memorandum in writing of our answer, we had no wish, that he should do so; and further if he chose to give the answer to his proposition the form of a proposition from ourselves, we could only tell him, that we had no other proposition to make, relative to any advance of money on our part: that America had sustained deep and heavy losses by French depredations on our commerce, and that France had alledged so [many] complaints against the United States, that on those subjects we came fully prepared, and were not a little surprised to find France unwilling to hear us; and making demands upon us, which could never have been suspected by our government, and which had the appearance of our being the aggrieving party. — M. Y. expressed himself vehemently on the retirement of France; and complained, that instead of our proposing some substitute for the reparation demanded of us, we were stipulating certain conditions to be performed by the Directory itself: that he could not take charge of such propositions; and that the Directory would persist in its demand of these reparations which he at first stated. — We answered, that we could not help it: it was for the Directory to determine what course its own honour and the interests of France required it to pursue: it was for us to guard the interests and honour of our country. M. Y. observed, that we had taken no notice of the first proposition, which was, to know whether we were ready to make the disavowal, reparations and explanations, concerning the President's speech. We told him, that we supposed it to be impossible that either he or the minister could imagine that such a proposition could require a an answer: that we did not understand it as being seriously expected, but merely as introductory to the subjects of real consideration.

He spoke of the respect which the Directory required; and repeated that it would exact as much as was paid to the ancient kings. We answered, that America had demonstrated to the world, and especially to France, a much greater respect for her present government than for her former monarch; and that there was no evidence of this disposition, which ought to be required, that we were not ready to give. — He said, that we should certainly not be received; and seemed to shudder, at the consequences. —— We told him, that America had made every possible effort, to remain on friendly terms with France; that she was still making them; that if France would not hear us, but would make War on the United States, nothing remained for us, but to regret the unavoidable necessity of defending ourselves.

The subject of our powers, was again mentioned; and we told him, that America was solicitous to have no more misunderstandings with any republic, but especially with France; that she wished a permanent treaty, and was sensible that no treaty could be permanent, which did not comport with the interest of the parties; and, therefore, that he might be assured, that our powers were such, as authorised us to place France on equal ground with England, in any respects in which an inequality might be supposed to exist at present between them, to the disadvantage of France. The subject of the role d'equipage was also mentioned; and we asked what assurance could we have, if France insisted on the right of adding to the stipulation of our treaty, or of altering them by municipal regulations, that any future treaty we could make should be observed. M. Y. said that he did not assert the principle of changing treaties by municipal regulations; but that the Directory considered its regulation concerning the role d'equipage as comporting with the treaty. We observed to him, that none of our vessels had what the French termed a role d'equipage; and that if we were to surrender all the property which had been taken from our citizens, in cases where their vessels were not furnished with such a role, the government would be responsible to its citizens for the property so surrendered, since it would be impossible to undertake to assert, that there was any plausibility in the allegation, that our treaty required a role d'equipage.

The subject of disavowals, &c. concerning the President's Speech was again mentioned; and it was observed, that the Constitution of the U. S. authorized and required our President to communicate his ideas on the affairs of the nation; that, in obedience to the Constitution, he had done so: That we had not power to confirm or invalidate any part of the President's Speech; that such an attempt could produce no other effect, than to make us ridiculous to the government and to the citizens at large of the U. S. and to produce, on the part of the President, an immediate disavowal and recal of us as his agents: That independent of this, all America was acquainted with the facts stated by the President; and our disavowing them, would not change the public sentiment concerning them.

We parted with mutual professions of personal respect, and with full indications on the part of M. Y. of his expectation, that we should immediately receive the threatned letter.

The nature of the above communication will evince the necessity of secrecy; and we have promised Messrs. X. and Y. that their names shall in no event be made public.

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C. C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
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(No. 2)

Paris, November 8th, 1797.

Dear Sir

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CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
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Colonel PICKERING.

October 27th, 1797.

About twelve we received another visit from M. X. He immediately mentioned the great event announced in the papers, and then said, that some propositions from us had been expected on the subject on which we had before conversed; that the Directory were becoming impatient and would take a decided course with regard to America, if we could not soften them. We answered, that on that subject we had already spoken explicitly, and had nothing farther to add. He mentioned the change in the state of things which had been produced by the peace with the Emperor, as warranting an expectation of a change in our system; to which we only replied, that this event had been expected by us, and would not in any degree affect our conduct. M. X. urged, that the Directory had since this peace taken a higher and more decided tone with respect to us and all other neutral nations than had been before taken; that it had been determined, that all nations should aid them or be considered and treated as their enemies. We answered that such an effect had already been contemplated by us as probable, and had not been overlooked when we gave to this proposition our decided answer; and further, that we had no powers to negociate for a loan of money; that our government had not contemplated such a circumstance in any degree whatever; that if we should stipulate a loan, it would be perfectly a dead thing and would only deceive France and expose ourselves. M. X. again expatiated on the power and violence of France; urged the danger of our situation, and pressed the policy of softening them, and of their obtaining time. The present men he said would very probably not continue long in power; and it would be very unfortunate, if he who might succeed, with better dispositions towards us, should find the two nations actual war. — We answered, that if a war should be made on us by France, it would be obviously forced on us, that on a change of men, peace might be made with as much facility as the present differences could be accommodated: We added, that all America deprecated a war with France; but that our present situation was more ruinous than a declared war could be; that at present our commerce was plundered unprotected; but that if war was declared, we should seek the means of protection. M. X. said, he hoped we should not form a connection with Britain; and we answered, that we hoped so too; that we had all been engaged in our revolution war and felt its injuries; that it had made the deepest impression on us; but that, if France should attack us, we must seek the best means of self defence. M. X. again returned to the subject of money; said he, gentlemen, you do not speak to the point; it is money it is expected that you will offer money. We said we had spoken to that point very explicitly; we had given an answer. — No, said he, you have not; what is your answer; we replied, it is no; no; not a six pence. — He again called our attention to the danger which threatened our country, and asked, it would not be prudent, though we might not make a loan to the nation, to interest a influential friend in our favour. — He said we ought to consider what men we had to treat with; that they disregarded the justice of our claims, and the reasoning with which we might support them; that they disregarded their own colonies; and considered themselves as perfectly invulnerable with respect to us; that we could only acquire an interest among them by a judicious application of money; and it was for us to consider, whether the situation of our country did not require that these means should be resorted to.

We observed, that the conduct of the French government was such as to leave us much reason to fear. that should we give the money it would effect no good purpose, and would not produce a just mode of thinking with respect to us. Proof of this must be first given us. He said. that when we employed a lawyer we gave him a fee. without knowing whether the cause could be gained or not; but it was necessary to have one. and we paid for his services whether those services were successful or not; so in the present state of things the money must be advanced for the good offices the individuals were to render, whatever might be the effects of these good offices. We told him there was no parrallel in the cases; that a lawyer, not being to render the judgment. could not command success: He could only endeavor to obtain it; and consequently we could only pay him for his endeavors: But the Directory could decide on the issue of our negociation. It had only to order that no more American vessels should be seized, and to direct those now in custody to be restored, and there could be no opposition to the order. He said, that all the members of the Directory were not disposed to receive our money; that Merlin for instance, was paid from another quarter, and would touch no part of the douceur which was to come from us. We replied that we had understood that Merlin was paid by the owners of the privateers. and he nodded an assent to the fact. He proceeded to press this subject with vast perseverance. He told us that we paid money to obtain peace with the Algerines, and with the Indians; and that it was doing no more to pay France for peace. — To this it was answered, that when our government commenced a treaty with Algiers or the Indian tribes. it was understood that money was to form the basis of the treaty and was its essential article; that the whole nation knew it, and was prepared to expect it as a thing of course; but that in treating with France our government had supposed that a proposition such as he spoke of, would if made by us give mortal offence. He asked if our government did not know. that nothing was to be obtained here without money? We replied, that our government had not even suspected such a state of things. He appeared surprized at it. and said there was not an American at Paris who could not have given that information. We told him that the letters of our minister had indicated a very contrary temper in the government of France; and had represented it as acting entirely upon principle, and as feeling a very pure and disinterested affection for America. He looked forewhat surprized, and said briskly to General Pinckney; well Sir, you have been a long time in France and in Holland; what do you think of it? General Pinckney answered, that he considered M. X and M. Y. as men of truth; and of consequence he could have but one opinion on the subject. He stated that Homburgh and other states of Europe were obliged to buy a peace and that it would equally be for our interest to do so. — Once more he spoke of the danger of a breach with France, and of her power which no-thing could resist. We told him that it would be vain for us to deny her power or the solicitude we felt to avoid a contest with it; that no nation estimated her power more highly than America or wished more to be on amicable terms with her; but that one object was still dearer to us than the friendship of France, which was our national independence; that America had taken a neutral station; she had a right to take it; no nation had a right to force us out of it; that to lend a sum of money to a belligerent power abounding in every thing requisite for war but money, was to relinquish our neutrality and take part in the war; to lend this money under the lash and coercion of France was to relinquish the government of ourselves and to submit to a foreign government imposed upon us by force; that we would make at least one manly struggle before we thus surrendered our national independence: That our case was different from that of one of the minor nations of Europe; they were unable to maintain their independence, and did not expect to do so. —— America was a great, and so far as concerned her self defence, a powerful nation; she was able to maintain her independence; and must deserve to lose it, if she permitted it to be wrested from her; that France and Britain had been at war for near fifty years of the last hundred, and might probably be at war for fifty years of the century to come; that America had no motives which could inauce her to involve herself in those wars; and that if she now preserved her neutrality and independence. it was most probable that she would not. in future be afraid as she had been for four years past; but if she now surrendered the right of self government to France, or permitted them to be torn from her, she could not expect to recover them or to remain neutral in any future war. He said that France had lent us money during our revolution war, and only required that we should now exibit the same friendship for her. We answered, that the cases were different; that America solicited a loan from France, and left her at liberty to grant or refuse it; but that France demanded it from America; and left us no choice on the subject. We also told him there was another difference in the cases; that the money was lent by France for great national and French objects; it was lent to maim a rival and an enemy whom she hated; that the money if lent by America, would not be for any American objects, but to enable France to extend still further her conquests.

The conversation continued for nearly two hours, and the public and private advance of money was pressed and repressed in a variety of forms. At length M. X. said that he did not blame us; that our determination was certainly proper, if we could keep it; but he shewed decidedly his opinion to be that we could not keep it. He said that he would communicate, as nearly as he could our conversation to the minister or to M. Y. to be given by him to the minister; we are not certain which. We then separated.

On the 22d of October, M. Z a French gentleman of respectable character, informed Mr. Gerry, that M. Talleyrand, minister of foreign relations, who professed to be well disposed towards the United States, had expected to have seen the American ministers frequently in their private capacities; and to have conferred with them individually on the objects of their mission; and had authorized M. Z. to make this communication to Mr. Gerry. — The latter sent for his colleagues; and a conference was held with M. Z. on the subject; in which Gen. Pinckney, and General Marshall expressed their opinions, that not being acquainted with M. Talleyrand they could not with propriety call on him; but that according to the custom of France he might expect this of Mr. Gerry from a previous acquaintance in America. This Mr. Gerry reluctantly complied with on the 23d, and with M. Z. called on M. Talleyrand, who, not being then at his office, appointed the 28th for the interview. After the first introduction, M. Talleyrand began the conference. He said that the Directory had passed an arrete, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation for others, of the President's speech to Congress of the 16th May last, he was sensible, he said, that difficulties would exist on the part of the envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering money, he thought he could prevent the effect of the arrete. M. Z. at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys have no such powers: M. Talleyrand replied, they can in such case take a power on themselves; and proposed that they should make a loan. Mr. Gerry then addressed M. Talleyrand distinctly in English, which he said he understood, and stated, that the uneasiness of the Directory resulting from the President's speech was a subject unconnected with the objects of the mission: that M. Barras in his speech to Mr. Monroe, on his recal, had expressed himself in a manner displeasing to the government and citizens of the United States; that the President, as the envoys conceived, had made such observations on M. Barras's speech as were

necessary to vindicate the honour of the United States; that this was not considered by our government as a subject of dispute between the two nations; that having no instructions respecting it, we could not make any explanations or reparations relating to it; and that M. Talleyrand himself was sufficiently acquainted with the constitution of the United States to be convinced of the truth of these observations.

Mr. Gerry further stated, that the powers of the envoys, as they conceived, were adequate to the discussion and adjustment of all points of real difference between the two nations: that they could alter and amend the treaty; or, if necessary, form a new one; that the United States were anxiously desirous of removing all causes of complaint between themselves and France, and of renewing their former friendship and intercourse on terms which should be mutually honourable and beneficial to the two nations; but not on any other terms; that as to a loan, we had no powers whatever to make one; that if we were to attempt it, we should deceive himself and the Directory likewise, which as men of honor we could not do; but that we could send one of our number for instructions on this proposition, if deemed expedient, provided that the other objects of the negociation could be discussed and adjusted; that as he had expressed a desire to confer with the envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry, that such a conference should take place, and their opinions thus be ascertained, which he conceived corresponded with his own in the particulars mentioned. M. Talleyrand in answer said he should be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, but that this matter about the money must be settled directly, without sending to America; that he would not communicate the arrete for a week: and that if we could adjust the difficulty respecting the speech, an application would nevertheless go to the United States for a loan. A courier arrived at this moment from Italy, and M. Talleyrand appearing impatient to read the letters, Mr. Gerry took leave of him immediately.—He followed to the door, and desired Mr. Z. to repeat to Mr. Gerry, what he, M. Talleyrand, had said to him. Mr. Gerry then returned to his quarters with Mr. Z. took down the particulars of this interview, as before stated, sent for Generals Pinckney and Marshall, and read it to them in the presence of M. Z. who confirmed it. Generals Pinckney and Marshall then desired Mr. Z to inform M. Talleyrand that they had nothing to add to this conference, and did not wish that the arrete might be delayed on their account.

October 29th.

M. X. again called on us. He said M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to us, and had requested that one more effort should be made to induce us to enable him to be so. A great deal of the same conversation which had passed at our former interviews was repeated. The power and haughtiness of France were again displayed to us.—We were told that the destruction of England was inevitable; and that the wealth and arts of that nation would naturally pass over to America, if that event should find us in peace. To this observation we replied, that France would probably forbid America to receive them, in like manner as she had forbid her to send and to permit the residence in its country of a British minister.—We told him also that we were sensible of the value of peace, and therefore sought it unremittingly; but that it was real peace we sought for, and real peace only which could be desirable.

The sum of this proposition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees (that was his expression) the sum of money demanded for private use, the Directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we should be received by M. Talleyrand, until one of us could go to America, and consult our government on the subject of the loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the minister of Portugal had treated. We asked him if, in the mean time, the Directory would order the American property, not yet passed into the hands of the privateersmen, to be restored?—He said explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not:—But M. Telleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures could be made. We told him, that France had taken violently from America more than fifty millions of dollars, and treated us in every respect as enemies, in return for the friendship we had manifested for her; that we had come to endeavour to restore harmony to the two nations, and to obtain compensation for the injuries our countrymen sustained, and that in lieu of this compensation, we were told, that if we would pay twelve hundred thousand livres, we might be permitted to remain in Paris; which would only give us the benefit of seeing the plays and operas of Paris for the winter, that we might have time to ask from our country to exhaust her resources for France, whose depredations would be continued. He again stated, that by this procedure we should suspend a war; and that perhaps, in five or six months, power might change hands.

We told him that what we wished to see in France was a temper sincerely friendly to the United States, and really disposed to do justice—that if we could perceive this, we might not so much regard a little money, such as he stated to be usual, although we should hazard ourselves by giving it but that we saw only evidences of the most extreme hostility towards us: war was made upon us, so far as France could make it in the present state of things; and it was not even proposed, that on receiving our money this war should cease: we had no reason to believe that a possible benefit could result from it; and we desired him to say that we would not give a shilling, unless American property unjustly captured was previously restored, and further hostilities suspended; and that unless this was done, we did not conceive that we could even consult our government concerning a loan: that if the Directory would receive us, and commence negociations, and any thing occurred which rendered a consultation of the government necessary, one of us would return to America for that purpose.—He said that without this money we should be obliged to quit Paris, and that we ought to consider the consequences; the property of the Americans would be confiscated, and their vessels in port embargoed. We told him that unless there was a hope of reconciliation, these evils could not be prevented by us; and the little delay we might obtain would only increase them: that our mission had induced many of our countrymen to trust their vessels into the ports of France, and that if we remained in Paris, that very circumstance would increase the number; and consequently the injury which our countrymen would sustain if France could permit herself to violate her own engagements and the laws of nations. He expressed a wish, that M. Y. should see us once more. We told him that a visit from M. Y. as a private gentleman, would always be agreeable to us; but if he came only with the expectation that we should stipulate advances of money, without previously establishing a solid and permanent reconciliation, he might save himself the trouble of the application, because it was a subject we had considered maturely, and on which we were immoveable. He parted with us saying, if that was the case, it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come. In the evening, while General Pinckney and General Marshall were absent, M. Y. and M X called, and were invited by Mr. Gerry to breakfast with us the next morning.

[*To be continued in our next*]

Late Foreign Intelligence,

received by the Ship Fanny, Capt Braine, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, in 36 Days from Grenock:

LONDON, March 5.

IT has for some time been rumoured that instead of waiting the threatened invasion of the enemy, Ministers were preparing some offensive measures against the enemy's own coasts. The measure is now announced.—A small squadron under Sir Richard Strachan now blockades the mouth of the river Seine, by which means the Ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itself, are excluded from all communication with the sea.

The ministers of Neutral powers, accredited to this Court, have been officially apprised of the blockade, and that all neutral vessels attempting to enter the Seine after this notice will be treated conformably to the law of nations.

We this day received the French journals at a late hour, owing to their having been detained some time at the Duke of Portland's Office. The only important intelligence they contain, is a confirmation of the Spanish fleet having sailed from Cadiz on the 7th ultimo: But by the mail arrived from Lisbon this morning, brought to Falmouth in the King George Packet, we have certain information that the Earl of St. Vincent had driven them into Cadiz. This fleet, consisting of 22 ships of the line, had come out of port on the 7 h ult. with the intention of attacking Admiral Parker's division, which consisted only of 10 ships but the Earl coming up with the remainder of our fleet, the enemy retired to port with greater expedition than they had quitted it.

By a Decree of the Directory, the Minister of Marine has been sent to Brest, to superintend the preparations for the invasion of England:—He is said to be accompanied by Buonaparte.

A letter from Brest, dated Feb. 28, states, that the night before, a squadron of ships had sailed from that port for St. Domingo; and that, as they had a fine North wind, there was no doubt of their being arrived out of the line of the British cruizers before morning.

According to letters from the Hague, the Dutch squadron assembled in the Texel, and said to consist of six ships of the line, and seven frigates, or cutters, was immediately to set sail for Brest, to form a junction with the maritime force of France.

The three months presidence of the Directory being concluded, Barras has been succeeded by Merlin.

March 6.

The Directory has issued a Proclamation, addressed to the French, relative to the ensuing elections:—The object of which is, to inspire all Frenchmen with a fervent love of their country, to dishearten all factions, to annul the English influence, to crush the spirit of royalism, to maintain liberty, equality, and the rights of man, and to afford the people the most proper means for exercising the rights of sovereignty.—The Directory is at a loss to conceive, how it happens, that, at the end of eight years revolution, and such brilliant successes, the interior of the country is not so secure, as affairs are abroad, which is attributed to the hydra of royalism, constantly beaten down, and continually regenerating, and to the choice of the representatives who were proposed last year, and paid by the treacherous agents of Blackenburgh, and St. James's.

The Directory cautions the French people, to beware of the same snares in the ensuing electorial assemblies, and to avoid them by choosing worthy deputies.

Official despatches from Rome announce, that the former Government has been superseded, a provisional Government established, and the Roman Republic proclaimed.

Private letters from Italy, speak with confidence of an arrangement by which Rome is to be given to the Duke of Parma, who is to cede his present territories to the King of Sardinia; who, in his turn, is to pay the French for his acquisition, by the cession to them of the Island of Sardinia. Others again represent the King of Naples as likely to receive a considerable share of the spoils of the Ecclesiastical States, in return for which, the French are to be put in possession of the Island of Sicily.—Whatever the French may give, that they are bent upon taking all that they can get, seems nowise unlikely; and the armaments which they have fitted out in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring seas, are probably destined to secure important acquisitions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

A very crowded and splendid theatre assembled last evening for the benefit of Mr Fennell. A general clamour was made for the PRESIDENT'S MARCH *When the tune was played, the uproar and applause from all quarters of the house were so general, so loud and so incessant that very little of the tune was heard. Thus as our affections are withdrawn from foreign influence the warmth of the public love and gratitude for our own worthies, our real benefactors, will return with redoubled vigour.*

April 17.

The reports in circulation respecting the receipt of despatches at the secretary of state's office, from our envoys in France, are void of foundation—no despatches having been received. Gaz. U. S.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Yesterday the ship Fanny, Captain Braine, arrived from Greenock, which port he left on the 10th March.

Accounts by him state, that Gen. Berthier, with his army, had penetrated to the city of Rome, without much opposition, where he had planted the Tree of Liberty. The Pope was there, under a strong guard.

April 20.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated the 20 h February.

"I see, by the newspapers, you have been in great alarm for our safety, as well as your own; I believe our fears are equally ill founded. We have, however for certain, got a demand from the French, for a loan of sixteen millions of livres, and the whole Burgerhott are summoned to meet on Thursday to determine whether it will be granted or not. The general opinion is, that it will be refused, as the Senate are said to have received strong assurance of protection from the surrounding Powers; and this day it is reported, that the British Minister has sent in a note, saying, that his Court will consider a loan to the French, as aiding the invasion of Britain."

[This letter is copied from the Glasgow Courier, of March 6.]

BOSTON, April 21.

Capt. Howland from Amsterdam sailed March 14. The latest News from Paris, informed that our Envoys still remained without being received by the Directory;—or a prospect of reception. French troops had marched into Holland for the purpose of inforcing a mandate for the seizure of British Goods—which the Dutch had not executed.—The Batavians evince dissatisfaction of French measures. It was not expected in Holland, that the French would ever attempt the invasion of England; all the mighty preparations it was imagined were made with a design to frighten the English into their terms of Peace.

Capt. Clark sailed from Rotterdam, March 2. The common reports were, that the American Envoys had not been acknowledged by the Directory; that they would not be unless they advanced a considerable sum of money—which it was not expected they would.

NEWPORT, April 24.

At the annual Town-Meeting, held on Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent this Town in General Assembly, viz.—GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; Mr. JOHN L BOSS. Colonel ARCHIBALD CRARY, Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun. Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, and Mr. WALTER CHANNING.

WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq; JOHN SMITH, Esq; Capt. WILLIAM RHODES and Mr. RICHARD JACKSON, jun. are chosen to represent the Town of Providence.

The House of Representatives of the United States on Tuesday last, went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Bill to enable the President to procure Cannon, Arms and Ammunition, and for other Purposes; when, after considerable Debate, the Blank containing the Sum for the Purchase of Cannon, Small Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, was filled with Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.—The Bill was gone through, and ordered to be read a Third Time the next Day.

Last Wednesday, after disposing of some ordinary Business, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the Bill from the Senate, to provide an additional Armament, for the further Protection of the Trade of the United States, and for other Purposes, was called up.—This Bill proposes an Appropriation of 950,000 Dollars, to enable the President to procure, in any Manner he may deem most expedient, a Number of Vessels, not exceeding Sixteen, nor carrying more than 22 Guns each, to be employed as Convoys, or in any other Manner which, in his Judgment, will best contribute to the General Interests of the United States.—A Motion was made by Mr. Nicholas, to strike out the Fourth Section of the Bill, which directed the Employment of these Vessels.—He spoke at considerable Length in Support of his Motion, and Mr. Harper followed him in Opposition to it.—No Question was taken.

The Merchants, Underwriters and Traders, of Philadelphia, met last Tuesday for the Purpose of presenting their Address to the President of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Sloss Hobert, District Judge, for New York District—vice Robert Troup, resigned.

Moses Young of Pennsylvania, Consul for Madrid.

Edward Prebble, 1st, and John Blake Cordis, 2d Lieutenants of the Frigate Constitution.

DIED.]—At Martinico, on the 8th March last, Mrs. HANNAH PHILLIPS, Consort of Mr. Jacob Phillips, and Daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Isaacks, of this Town.

—At Providence, suddenly, on Wednesday Morning last in the 66th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH TRAFFAN, Wife of Capt. Philip Traffan.

—At Gloucester, JONAH STERRE, Esq; in the 79 h Year of his Age.

—At Smithfield, Col. ABRAHAM WINSOR, in the 78th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, April 23.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Betsy, Read,	New York
—— Sally, Waldin,	Providence
—— Lucy, Sampson,	Boston
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Maryland, Pitman,	Mole St. Nicholas
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nancy, Eaton,	Charleston
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Fame Bliss,	Do
—— Concord, Cahoone,	Do
—— Patty, Edwards,	Do
—— Somerset, Spencer,	Do
—— Sally, Waldin,	Providence
—— Betsy, Vance,	Norfolk

Wanted a Wet Nurse, that can be well recommended, to go into a Family.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 23 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable LOT, containing about Five Acres, adjoining the North West Corner of my Farm, and extending to the East End of Taylor's Lane.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

Now in the Press,

And To-morrow will be published, at the New Printing Office, (Sign of the *Buck and Glove*) the whole of the

Important Despatches

from the American Envoys in France, to the Executive of the United States.

April 21st, 1798.

N. B. The Printers in the United States are requested to forward their Newspapers to *H & O. Farnsworth*, at Newport, and they will receive a weekly Gazette in Exchange after the first of May ensuing.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, about Three Weeks since, a Two Year old white brindled HEIFER.—Whoever has found her, and will give Information, so that she may be obtained again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WING SPOONER.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

*** Advertisements omitted this Week will be carefully attended to in our next.*

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Mr. Gerry further stated, that the powers of the envoys, as they conceived, were adequate to the discussion and adjustment of all points of real difference between the two nations: that they could alter and amend the treaty; or, if necessary, form a new one; that the United States were anxiously desirous of removing all causes of complaint between themselves and France, and of renewing their former friendship and intercourse on terms which should be mutually honourable and beneficial to the two nations; but not on any other terms; that as to a loan, we had no powers whatever to make one; that if we were to attempt it, we should deceive himself and the Directory likewise, which as men of honor we could not do; but that we could send one of our number for instructions on this proposition, if deemed expedient, provided that the other objects of the negociation could be discussed and adjusted; that as he had expressed a desire to confer with the envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry, that such a conference should take place, and their opinions thus be ascertained, which he conceived corresponded with his own in the particulars mentioned. M. Talleyrand in answer said he should be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, but that this matter about the money must be settled directly, without sending to America; that he would not communicate the arrete for a week: and that if we could adjust the difficulty respecting the speech, an application would nevertheless go to the United States for a loan. A courier arrived at this moment from Italy, and M. Talleyrand appearing impatient to read the letters, Mr. Gerry took leave of him immediately.—He followed to the door, and desired Mr. Z. to repeat to Mr. Gerry, what he, M. Talleyrand, had said to him. Mr. Gerry then returned to his quarters with Mr. Z. took down the particulars of this interview, as before stated, sent for Generals Pinckney and Marshall, and read it to them in the presence of M. Z. who confirmed it. Generals Pinckney and Marshall then desired Mr. Z to inform M. Talleyrand that they had nothing to add to this conference, and did not wish that the arrete might be delayed on their account.

October 29th.

M. X. again called on us. He said M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to us, and had requested that one more effort should be made to induce us to enable him to be so. A great deal of the same conversation which had passed at our former interviews was repeated. The power and haughtiness of France were again displayed to us.—We were told that the destruction of England was inevitable; and that the wealth and arts of that nation would naturally pass over to America, if that event should find us in peace. To this observation we replied, that France would probably forbid America to receive them, in like manner as she had forbid Switzerland to permit the residence in its country of a British minister.—We told him also that we were sensible of the value of peace, and therefore sought it unremittingly; but that it was real peace we sought for, and real peace only which could be durable.

The sum of this proposition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees (that was his expression) the sum of money demanded for private use, the Directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we should be received by M. Talleyrand, until one of us could go to America, and consult our government on the subject of the loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the minister of Portugal had treated. We asked him if, in the mean time, the Directory would order the American property, not yet passed into the hands of the privateersmen, to be restored?—He said explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not:—But M. Talleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures could be made. We told him, that France had taken violently from America more than fifty millions of dollars, and treated us in every respect as enemies, in return for the friendship we had manifested for her; that we had come to endeavour to restore harmony to the two nations, and to obtain compensation for the injuries our countrymen sustained, and that in lieu of this compensation, we were told, that if we would pay twelve hundred thousand livres, we might be permitted to remain in Paris; which would only give us the benefit of seeing the plays and operas of Paris for the winter, that we might have time to ask from our country to exhaust her resources for France, whose depredations would be continued. He again stated, that by this procedure we should suspend a war; and that perhaps, in five or six months, power might change hands.

We told him that what we wished to see in France was a temper sincerely friendly to the United States, and really disposed to do justice—that if we could perceive this, we might not so much regard a little money, such as he stated to be usual, although we should hazard ourselves by giving it but that we saw only evidences of the most extreme hostility towards us: war was made upon us, so far as France could make it in the present state of things; and it was not even proposed, that on receiving our money this war should cease: we had no reason to believe that a possible benefit could result from it; and we desired him to say that we would not give a shilling, unless American property unjustly captured was previously restored, and further hostilities suspended; and that unless this was done, we did not conceive that we could even consult our government concerning a loan: that if the Directory would receive us, and commence negociations, and any thing occurred which rendered a consultation of the government necessary, one of us would return to America for that purpose.—He said that without this money we should be obliged to quit Paris, and that we ought to consider the consequences; the property of the Americans would be confiscated, and their vessels in port embargoed. We told him that unless there was a hope of reconciliation, these evils could not be prevented by us; and the little delay we might obtain would only increase them: that our mission had induced many of our countrymen to trust their vessels into the ports of France, and that if we remained in Paris, that very circumstance would increase the number; and consequently the injury which our countrymen would sustain if France could permit herself to violate her own engagements and the laws of nations. He expressed a wish, that M. Y. should see us once more. We told him that a visit from M. Y. as a private gentleman, would always be agreeable to us; but if he came only with the expectation that we should stipulate advances of money, without previously establishing a solid and permanent reconciliation, he might save himself the trouble of the application, because it was a subject we had considered maturely, and on which we were immoveable. He parted with us saying, if that was the case, it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come. In the evening, while General Pinckney and General Marshall were absent, M. Y. and M X called, and were invited by Mr. Gerry to breakfast with us the next morning.

[*To be continued in our next*]

Late Foreign Intelligence,

received by the Ship Fanny, Capt. Braine, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, in 36 Days from Greenock:

LONDON, March 5.

IT has for some time been rumoured that instead of waiting the threatened invasion of the enemy, Ministers were preparing some offensive measures against the enemy's own coasts. The measure is now announced.—A small squadron under Sir Richard Strachan now blockades the mouth of the river Seine, by which means the Ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itself, are excluded from all communication with the sea.

The ministers of Neutral powers, accredited to this Court, have been officially apprised of the blockade, and that all neutral vessels attempting to enter the Seine after this notice will be treated conformably to the law of nations.

We this day received the French journals at a late hour, owing to their having been detained some time at the Duke of Portland's Office. The only important intelligence they contain, is a confirmation of the Spanish fleet having sailed from Cadiz on the 7th ultimo: But by the mail arrived from Lisbon this morning, brought to Falmouth in the King George Packet, we have certain information that the Earl of St. Vincent had driven them into Cadiz. This fleet, consisting of 22 ships of the line, had come out of port on the 7th ult. with the intention of attacking Admiral Parker's division, which consisted only of 10 ships but the Earl coming up with the remainder of our fleet, the enemy retired to port with greater expedition than they had quitted it.

By a Decree of the Directory, the Minister of Marine has been sent to Brest, to superintend the preparations for the invasion of England:—He is said to be accompanied by Buonaparte.

A letter from Brest, dated Feb. 18, states, that the night before, a squadron of ships had sailed from that port for St. Domingo; and that, as they had a fine North wind, there was no doubt of their being arrived out of the line of the British cruizers before morning.

According to letters from the Hague, the Dutch squadron assembled in the Texel, and said to consist of six ships of the line, and seven frigates, or cutters, was immediately to set sail for Brest, to form a junction with the maritime force of France.

The three months presidence of the Directory being concluded, Barras has been succeeded by Merlin.

March 6.

The Directory has issued a Proclamation, addressed to the French, relative to the ensuing elections:—The object of which is, to inspire all Frenchmen with a fervent love of their country, to dishearten all factions, to annul the English influence, to crush the spirit of royalism, to maintain liberty, equality, and the rights of man, and to afford the people the most proper means for exercising the rights of sovereignty.—The Directory is at a loss to conceive, how it happens, that, at the end of eight years revolution, and such brilliant successes, the interior of the country is not so secure, as affairs are abroad, which is attributed to the hydra of royalism, constantly beaten down, and constantly regenerating, and to the choice of the representatives who were proposed last year, and paid by the treacherous agents of Blackenburgh, and St. James's.

The Directory cautions the French people, to beware of the same snares in the ensuing electorial assemblies, and to avoid them by chusing worthy deputies.

Official despatches from Rome announce, that the former Government has been superseded, a provisional Government established, and the Roman Republic proclaimed.

Private letters from Italy, speak with confidence of an arrangement by which Rome is to be given to the Duke of Parma, who is to cede his present territories to the King of Sardinia; who, in his turn, is to pay the French for his acquisition, by the cession to them of the Island of Sardinia. Others again represent the King of Naples as likely to receive a considerable share of the spoils of the Ecclesiastical States, in return for which, the French are to be put in possession of the Island of Sicily.—Whatever the French may give, that they are bent upon taking all that they can get, seems nowise unlikely; and the armaments which they have fitted out in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring seas, are probably destined to secure important acquisitions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

A very crowded and splendid theatre assembled last evening for the benefit of Mr. Fennell. A general clamour was made for the PRESIDENT'S MARCH *When the tune was played, the uproar and applause from all quarters of the house were so general, so loud and so incessant that very little of the tune was heard. Thus as our affections are withdrawn from foreign influence the warmth of the public love and gratitude for our own worthies, our real benefactors, will return with redoubled vigour.*

April 17.

The reports in circulation respecting the receipt of despatches at the secretary of state's office, from our envoys in France, are void of foundation—no despatches having been received. Gaz. U. S.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Yesterday the ship Fanny, Captain Braine, arrived from Greenock, which port he left on the 10th March.

Accounts by him state, that Gen. Berthier, with his army, had penetrated to the city of Rome, without much opposition, where he had planted the Tree of Liberty. The Pope was there, under a strong guard.

April 20.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated the 20th February.

"I see, by the newspapers, you have been in great alarm for our safety, as well as your own; I believe our fears are equally ill founded. We have, however for certain, got a demand from the French, for a loan of sixteen millions of livres, and the whole Burgerhott are summoned to meet on Thursday to determine whether it will be granted or not. The general opinion is, that it will be refused, as the Senate are said to have received strong assurance of protection from the surrounding Powers; and this day it is reported, that the British Minister has sent in a note, saying, that his Court will consider a loan to the French, as aiding the invasion of Britain."

[This letter is copied from the Glasgow Courier, of March 6.]

BOSTON, April 21.

Capt. Howland from Amsterdam sailed March 14. The latest News from Paris, informed that our Envoys still remained without being received by the Directory;—or a prospect of reception. French troops had marched into Holland for the purpose of inforcing a mandate for the seizure of British Goods—which the Dutch had not executed.—The Batavians evince dissatisfaction of French measures. It was not expected in Holland, that the French would ever attempt the invasion of England; all the mighty preparations it was imagined were made with a design to frighten the English into their terms of Peace.

Capt. Clark sailed from Rotterdam, March 2. The common reports were, that the American Envoys had not been acknowledged by the Directory; that they would not be unless they advanced a considerable sum of money—which it was not expected they would.

NEWPORT, April 24.

At the annual Town-Meeting, held on Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent this Town in General Assembly, viz.—GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; Mr. JOHN L BOSS. Colonel ARCHIBALD CRARY, Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun. Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, and Mr. WALTER CHANNING.

WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq; JOHN SMITH, Esq; Capt. WILLIAM RHODES and Mr. RICHARD JACKSON, jun. are chosen to represent the Town of Providence.

The House of Representatives of the United States on Tuesday last, went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Bill to enable the President to procure Cannon, Arms and Ammunition, and for other Purposes; when, after considerable Debate, the Blank containing the Sum for the Purchase of Cannon, Small Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, was filled with Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.—The Bill was gone through, and ordered to be read a Third Time the next Day.

Last Wednesday, after disposing of some ordinary Business, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the Bill from the Senate, to provide an additional Armament, for the further Protection of the Trade of the United States, and for other Purposes, was called up.—This Bill proposes an Appropriation of 950,000 Dollars, to enable the President to procure, in any Manner he may deem most expedient, a Number of Vessels, not exceeding Sixteen, nor carrying more than 22 Guns each, to be employed as Convoys, or in any other Manner which, in his Judgment, will best contribute to the General Interests of the United States.—A Motion was made by Mr. Nicholas, to strike out the Fourth Section of the Bill, which directed the Employment of these Vessels.—He spoke at considerable Length in Support of his Motion, and Mr. Harper followed him in Opposition to it.—No Question was taken.

The Merchants, Underwriters and Traders, of Philadelphia, met last Tuesday for the Purpose of presenting their Address to the President of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Sloss Hobert, District Judge, for New York District—vice Robert Troup, resigned.

Moses Young of Pennsylvania, Consul for Madrid.

Edward Prebble, 1st, and John Blake Cordis, 2d Lieutenants of the Frigate Constitution.

DIED.]—At Martinico, on the 8th March last, Mrs. HANNAH PHILLIPS, Consort of Mr. Jacob Phillips, and Daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Isaacks, of this Town.

—At Providence, suddenly, on Wednesday Morning last, in the 66th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH TRAFFAN, Wife of Capt. Philip Traffan.

—At Glocester, JONAH STEERE, Esq; in the 79th Year of his Age.

—At Smithfield, Col. ABRAHAM WINSOR, in the 78th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 23.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Betsy, Read,	New York
—— Sally, Waldin,	Providence
—— Lucy, Sampson,	Boston
—— Aurora, Caboone,	New York
—— Maryland, Pitman,	Mole St. Nicholas
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nancy, Eaton,	Charleston
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Fame Bliss,	Do
—— Concord, Caboone,	Ditto
—— Patty, Edwards,	Ditto
—— Somerset, Spencer,	Ditto
—— Sally, Waldin,	Providence
—— Betsy, Vance,	Norfolk

Wanted a Wet Nurse, that can be well recommended, to go into a Family.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 23 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable LOT, containing about Five Acres, adjoining the North West Corner of my Farm, and extending to the East End of Taylor's Lane.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

Now in the Press,

And To-morrow will be published, at the New Printing Office, (Sign of the *Buck and Glove*) the whole of the

Important Despatches

from the American Envoys in France, to the Executive of the United States.

April 21st, 1798.

N. B. The Printers in the United States are requested to forward their Newspapers to *H. & O. Farnsworth*, at Newport, and they will receive a weekly Gazette in Exchange after the first of May ensuing.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, about Three Weeks since, a Two Year old white brindled HEIFER.—Whoever has found her, and will give Information, so that she may be obtained again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WING SPOONER.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

**** Advertisements omitted this Week will be carefully attended to in our next.*

PHILADELPHIA April 13.

"LONDON, 5th Feb. 1798.

"New inſtructions having been juſt iſſued to his Majeſty's ſhips and to privateers, which are intereſting to you as neutrals, we take leave to ſubjoin a copy of the heads of them for your information.

"1ſt. That they ſhall bring in for lawful adjudication all veſſels, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods, the produce of any iſland or ſettlement belonging to France, Spain or the United Provinces, and coming directly from any port in Europe, not being a port of this kingdom, nor a port of that country, to which ſuch ſhips being neutral ſhips, ſhall belong.

"2d. That they ſhall bring in for lawful adjudication all ſhips, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods, the produce of the ſaid iſlands or ſettlements, the property of which goods ſhall belong to the ſubjects of France, Spain, or the United Provinces, to whatſoever ports the ſame may belong.

"3d. That they ſhall ſeize all ſhips that ſhall be found attempting to enter any port of the ſaid iſlands or ſettlements, that is, or ſhall be blockaded by the arms of his Majeſty, and ſhall ſend them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the ſecond article of the former inſtructions bearing date the 8th day of June, 1793

"4th. That they ſhall ſeize all veſſels loaden wholly or in part with naval or military ſtores, bound to any port of the ſaid iſlands or ſettlements, and ſhall ſend them into ſome convenient port belonging to his Majeſty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded againſt according to the rules of the law of nations."

April 16.

The following Addreſs, agreed to at the meeting in Dunwody's, is now ſigning by the Citizens.

To the Preſident of the Senate, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America.

The Addreſs and Memorial of the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties.

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That your memorialiſts conſider the preſent period as pregnant with events of the higheſt importance to the happineſs and ſafety of the United States, and therefore deem it an eſſential and indiſpenſable duty, to expreſs to the ſeveral branches of the Federal Government the ſentiments and determination, which this extraordinary criſis in their national affairs has inſpired.

Appreciating, with due eſtimation, the advantages of neutrality, and the bleſſings of Peace, your memorialiſts have beheld, with entire ſatisfaction, the earneſt and reiterated endeavours of the government of the United States to preſerve this deſirable poſition—and they have ſeen, with correſpondent concern that the anxious advances, which have been made by the government of the United States, towards a reſtoration of harmony with the republic of France, have been received with marked difference of diſpoſition on the part of that Government; and that, in the very threſhold of diſcuſſion, they have been treated in a manner, which could not fail to revolt every feeling of individual pride and National Independence.

Your memorialiſts learn, with equal aſtoniſhment and alarm, that the firſt ſtep towards the negociation has been made under a menace, that, in caſe of refuſal to pay a heavy and diſgraceful tribute, as the price of Peace, the United States of America would be expoſed to ſhare the fate of Venice—accompanied by a ſuggeſtion, that, as they were a divided people, the execution of the menace was inevitable.

Your memorialiſts feel themſelves enjoined by every conſideration of duty to their country, to themſelves, and to poſterity, to repel the inſinuation, which thus attempts to diſhonor the American character—and to expoſe the fallacy of the expectation on which the threat, to extinguiſh the Independence of the United States, is founded.

Deeply impreſſed by a ſenſe of the bleſſings which they enjoy under the truly free and equal Government of the United States, your memorialiſts, as members of this happy and highly favoured community, are determined, at every hazard, to maintain their Freedom and Independence.

With this ineſtimable object to guide their deciſion, your memorialiſts declare, that as the conduct heretofore purſued by the Executive Department, to preſerve peace with foreign nations, merits and receives their perfect and grateful approbation; ſo their confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of every branch of the Government being complete, they pledge themſelves firmly to ſupport every meaſure, which may hereafter be thought neceſſary to ſecure the Conſtitution, Freedom and Independence, of the United States.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENT.

We are informed, that Iſaac Garriſcon, of York county, Pennſylvania, has obtained a patent for conſtructing and uſing a ſea veſſel of his invention, which he calls the Eagle, on principles by which ſhe can be kept from ſinking, and brought into port, after her bottom is ſo much broken, as to render it impoſſible to keep her afloat, by the pumps now in uſe; neither will ſhe overſet, or heel as veſſels uſually do, by the wind, with her ſails all ſet, in a hard gale, they being ſo hung as to tend to keep her maſts upright.

This invention may prove of great utility, if it ſucceeds in practice, even to the ſaving of ſhips and cargoes, as well as the lives of the mariners.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subſcribers inform the Public, that they have juſt received, a freſh Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyeſtuffs, Painter's Colours, &c. &c. which they are now ſelling, at their uſual moderate Prices, both Wholeſale and Retail.

Sea and Family Medicine Cheſts, Recipes from Phyſicians or others, put up with the greateſt Caution and Accuracy;——and particular Attention paid to Orders from the Country.

Newport, April 23 1798.

☞ Fuſtic, Logwood and Redwood, per Cwt. or lb. Linſeed Oil per Cask; beſt India Rhubarb per Cheſt.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE juſt received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria) a Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.——ALSO,

A freſh Supply of Brandy, Genova, Sweet Oil, Chocolate, Raiſins, &c &c. &c. which they have for Sale, at their ſtore, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

REMOVAL.

Robert S. Potter

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed to the Houſe formerly improved by the late PELEG BARKER, Eſq; South Side of the State Houſe, where he ſtill continues to keep a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT.——Thoſe who pleaſe to put up at his Houſe, may depend upon his utmoſt Endeavours to render their Accommodations convenient and agreeable.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the 7th Day of May next,

A GOOD Two Maſt BOAT, in good Repair; Fifteen Feet Keel, and ſix Feet Wide, by

JOHN VALENTINE.

Little Compton, April 4, 1798.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to cloſe his Buſineſs as he wiſhed, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.——He has for Sale, Iron Cabouſes of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finiſhed and unfiniſhed; Open and Cloſe Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He alſo receives Goods for Sale on Commiſſion, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his Houſe, next Eaſtward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-Houſe.

He has alſo for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces, ſuitable for retailing.

BRANDY by the Pipe.

Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, March 19, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THE Fee of an undivided Moiety of One Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land—in which an elderly Perſon holds an Eſtate for Life.——Said Land is ſituated in North-Kingſtown, about Two Miles from the Court Houſe, in the County of Waſhington—Has on it a Farm Houſe and Out Buildings, an Orchard of good Fruit Trees, and a fine Stream of Water near the Houſe; the Whole is a rich and fertile Soil.——A ſufficient Warranty will be given of the Premiſes, which will be Sold upon Terms ſo reaſonable, and mode of Payment ſo eaſy—as to make it an Object of good Speculation to the Purchaſer—Inquire of.

JOHN HAGADORN.

South Kingſtown April 14, 1798.

REPUBLICAN

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, only Two Miles Weſt of Little-Reſt Hill, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Three Dollars the ſingle Leap; and the Mares that do not prove with Foal, may be ſerved by the REPUBLICAN the next Seaſon at Half Price, provided the Subſcriber then owns him.

He was ſired by the famous Horſe TRAVELLER, out of a firſt Rate Narraganſet Mare; he is Two Years old this Spring, near ſixteen Hands high; his Colour is a moſt beautiful Iron Grey; and for Movement, Travel, Activity, Largeneſs and Beauty, is allowed by thoſe who have ſeen him, to excel any Horſe of his Age, foaled in the New England States.

JOHN BABCOCK.

South Kingſtown, April 13, 1798.

JOHN PHILLIPS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, having been confined in Waſhington Jail for more than five Years, for Debts, the Whole of which he is unable to pay;—and having been obliged to ſell the Whole of his Real Eſtate for Caſh to extricate himſelf from his Confinement, and finding himſelf able to pay but a ſmall Proportion of his Debts;—hereby requeſts his Creditors, as well thoſe who have not ſued him, as thoſe at whoſe Suits he has been committed, to apply to him at his Place of Confinement, and receive their Proportions (if they ſee fit) and diſcharge him therefrom, which will ſave him the Trouble of applying otherwiſe for Relief.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Waſhington Jail, April 9, 1798.

To the PATRONS of the accompliſhed ART of DANCING in PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORT, DANCING MASTER, from PARIS, (laſt from BOSTON) original Compoſer of CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. GARDEL, firſt Member of the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and firſt Teacher to the *late Royal Family in France*, preſents his beſt Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, informs that he propoſes the rendering of his Services for teaching the accompliſhed ART of DANCING for three Months, provided he ſhall be honoured with ſufficient Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON's, NEWPORT, where the probable Time of his Commencement, Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will be made known. The SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be cloſed by the firſt of June, it is therefore requeſted that SUBSCRIBERS will be prompt in giving in their Names.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, *late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to deliver them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned.*

W. R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON, *jun* } Commiſſioners.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN BOURS, Adminiſtrator.

For SALE, by
Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogſheads of good Retailing Surinam Molaſſes,
15 Hogſheads of Old Windward Iſland Rum, 31 Proof,
1500 Buſhels of St. Martin's Coarſe Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Iſland College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

And the following GARDEN SEEDS:

9 Sorts Peas; Radiſh Seed; Carrot; Beet; Sweet Marjoram; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general

THAT he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite THOMAS GREENE's, a large Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

——Alſo, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS of the Neweſt Faſhion, direct from London
——A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fiſh, by the Barrel.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Juſt received from Vermont, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,

At his STORE, the upper End of Broad ſtreet

A large Aſſortment of HAY SEED, viz. Herds' Graſs, Clover, Borden's Graſs, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will alſo give the higheſt Wholeſale Price, for any Quantity of the above Sorts of HAY SEED.

Newport, March 27 1798.

State of RHODE ISLAND *&c.*

Newport, April 9, 1798.

THE Creditors of ARNOLD STODDARD, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport the firſt Wedneſday of May, A. D. 1798, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending for the Benefit of the Act, paſſed in June A. D 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, *Deb. Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA April 13.

"LONDON, 5th Feb. 1798.

"New inſtructions having been juſt iſſued to his Majeſty's ſhips and to privateers, which are intereſting to you as neutrals, we take leave to ſubjoin a copy of the heads of them for your information.

"1ſt. That they ſhall bring in for lawful adjudication all veſſels, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods, the produce of any iſland or ſettlement belonging to France, Spain or the United Provinces, and coming directly from any port in Europe, not being a port of this kingdom, nor a port of that country, to which ſuch ſhips being neutral ſhips, ſhall belong.

"2d. That they ſhall bring in for lawful adjudication all ſhips, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods, the produce of the ſaid iſlands or ſettlements, the property of which goods ſhall belong to the ſubjects of France, Spain, or the United Provinces, to whatſoever ports the ſame may belong.

"3d. That they ſhall ſeize all ſhips that ſhall be found attempting to enter any port of the ſaid iſlands or ſettlements, that is, or ſhall be blockaded by the arms of his Majeſty, and ſhall ſend them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the ſecond article of the former inſtructions bearing date the 8th day of June, 1793

"4th. That they ſhall ſeize all veſſels loaden wholly or in part with naval or military ſtores, bound to any port of the ſaid iſlands or ſettlements, and ſhall ſend them into ſome convenient port belonging to his Majeſty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded againſt according to the rules of the law of nations."

April 16.

The following Addreſs, agreed to at the meeting in Dunwody's, is now ſigning by the Citizens.

To the Preſident of the Senate, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America.

The Addreſs and Memorial of the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties.

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That your memorialiſts conſider the preſent period as pregnant with events of the higheſt importance to the happineſs and ſafety of the United States, and therefore deem it an eſſential and indiſpenſable duty, to expreſs to the ſeveral branches of the Federal Government the ſentiments and determination, which this extraordinary criſis in their national affairs has inſpired.

Appreciating, with due eſtimation, the advantages of neutrality, and the bleſſings of Peace, your memorialiſts have beheld, with entire ſatisfaction, the earneſt and reiterated endeavours of the government of the United States to preſerve this deſirable poſition—and they have ſeen, with correſpondent concern, that the anxious advances, which have been made by the government of the United States, towards a reſtoration of harmony with the republic of France, have been received with marked difference of diſpoſition on the part of that Government; and that, in the very threſhold of diſcuſſion, they have been treated in a manner, which could not fail to revolt every feeling of individual pride and National Independence.

Your memorialiſts learn, with equal aſtoniſhment and alarm, that the firſt ſtep towards the negociation has been made under a menace, that, in caſe of refuſal to pay a heavy and diſgraceful tribute, as the price of Peace, the United States of America would be expoſed to ſhare the fate of Venice—accompanied by a ſuggeſtion, that, as they were a divided people, the execution of the menace was inevitable.

Your memorialiſts feel themſelves enjoined by every conſideration of duty to their country, to themſelves, and to poſterity, to repel the inſinuation, which thus attempts to dishonor the American character—and to expoſe the fallacy of the expectation on which the threat, to extinguiſh the Independence of the United States, is founded.

Deeply impreſſed by a ſenſe of the bleſſings which they enjoy under the truly free and equal Government of the United States, your memorialiſts, as members of this happy and highly favoured community, are determined, at every hazard, to maintain their Freedom and Independence.

With this ineſtimable object to guide their deciſion, your memorialiſts declare, that as the conduct heretofore purſued by the Executive Department, to preſerve peace with foreign nations, meets and receives their perfect and grateful approbation; ſo their confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of every branch of the Government being complete, they pledge themſelves firmly to ſupport every meaſure, which may hereafter be thought neceſſary to ſecure the Conſtitution, Freedom and Independence, of the United States.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENT.

We are informed, that Iſaac Garriſcon, of York county, Pennſylvania, has obtained a patent for conſtructing and uſing a ſea veſſel of his invention, which he calls the Eagle, on principles by which ſhe can be kept from ſinking, and brought into port, after her bottom is ſo much broken, as to render it impoſſible to keep her afloat, by the pumps now in uſe; neither will ſhe overſet, or heel as veſſels uſually do, by the wind, with her ſails all ſet, in a hard gale, they being ſo hung as to tend to keep her maſts upright.

This invention may prove of great utility, if it ſucceeds in practice, even to the ſaving of ſhips and cargoes, as well as the lives of the mariners.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subſcribers inform the Public, that they have juſt received, a freſh Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyeſtuffs, Painter's Colours, &c. &c. which they are now ſelling, at their uſual moderate Prices, both Wholeſale and Retail.

Sea and Family Medicine Cheſts, Recipes from Phyſicians or others, put up with the greateſt Caution and Accuracy;——and particular Attention paid to Orders from the Country.

Newport, April 23 1798.

☞ Fuſtic, Logwood and Redwood, per Cwt. or lb. Linſeed Oil per Cask; beſt India Rhubarb per Cheſt.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE juſt received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria) a Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.——ALSO.

A freſh Supply of Brandy, Genova, Sweet Oil, Chocolate, Raiſins, &c. &c. &c. which they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

REMOVAL.

Robert S. Potter

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed to the Houſe formerly improved by the late PELEG BARKER, Eſq; South Side of the State Houſe, where he ſtill continues to keep a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT.——Thoſe who pleaſe to put up at his Houſe, may depend upon his utmoſt Endeavours to render their Accommodations convenient and agreeable.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the 7th Day of May next,

A GOOD Two Maſt BOAT, in good Repair; ſixteen Feet Keel, and ſix Feet Wide, by

JOHN VALENTINE.

Little Compton, April 4, 1798.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to cloſe his Buſineſs as he wiſhed, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.——He has for Sale, Iron Cabouſes of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finiſhed and unfiniſhed; Open and Cloſe Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He alſo receives Goods for Sale on Commiſſion, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his Houſe, next Eaſtward of Mr. TOWNSEND'S Coffee-Houſe.

He has alſo for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces, ſuitable for retailing.

BRANDY by the Pipe.

Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, March 19, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THE Fee of an undivided Moiety of One Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land—in which an elderly Perſon holds an Eſtate for Life.——Said Land is ſituated in North-Kingſtown, about Two Miles from the Court Houſe, in the County of Waſhington—Has on it a Farm Houſe and Out Buildings, an Orchard of good Fruit Trees, and a fine Stream of Water near the Houſe; the Whole is a rich and fertile Soil.——A ſufficient Warranty will be given of the Premiſes, which will be Sold upon Terms ſo reaſonable, and mode of Payment ſo eaſy—as to make it an Object of good Speculation to the Purchaſer—Inquire of

JOHN HAGADORN.

South Kingſtown April 14, 1798.

REPUBLICAN

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, only Two Miles Weſt of Little-Reſt Hill, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Three Dollars the ſingle Leap; and the Mares that do not prove with Foal, may be ſerved by the REPUBLICAN the next Seaſon at Half Price, provided the Subſcriber then owns him.

He was ſired by the famous Horſe TRAVELLER, out of a firſt Rate Narraganſet Mare; he is Two Years old this Spring, near ſixteen Hands high; his Colour is a moſt beautiful Iron Grey; and for Movement, Travel, Activity, Largeneſs and Beauty, is allowed by thoſe who have ſeen him, to excel any Horſe of his Age, foaled in the New England States.

JOHN BABCOCK.

South Kingſtown, April 13, 1798.

JOHN PHILLIPS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, having been confined in Waſhington Jail for more than five Years, for Debts, the Whole of which he is unable to pay;—and having been obliged to ſell the Whole of his Real Eſtate for Caſh to extricate himſelf from his Confinement, and finding himſelf able to pay but a ſmall Proportion of his Debts;—hereby requeſts his Creditors, as well thoſe who have not ſued him, as thoſe at whoſe Suits he has been committed, to apply to him at his Place of Confinement, and receive their Proportions (if they ſee fit) and diſcharge him therefrom, which will ſave him the Trouble of applying otherwiſe for Relief.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Waſhington Jail, April 9, 1798.

To the PATRONS of the accompliſhed ART of DANCING in PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORT, DANCING MASTER, from PARIS, (laſt from BOSTON) original Compoſer of CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. GARDEL, firſt Member of the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and firſt Teacher to the *late Royal Family in France*, preſents his beſt Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, informs that he propoſes the rendering of his Services for teaching the accompliſhed ART of DANCING for three Months, provided he ſhall be honoured with ſufficient Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON'S, NEWPORT, where the probable Time of his Commencement, Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will be made known. The SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be cloſed by the firſt of June, it is therefore requeſted that SUBSCRIBERS will be prompt in giving in their Names.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, *late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to deliver them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned.*

W. R. ROBINSON, } Commiſ-
JOHN ROBINSON, *jun* } ſioners.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN BOURS, Adminiſtrator.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogſheads of good Retailing Surinam Molaſſes,

15 Hogſheads of Old Windward Iſland Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Buſhels of St. Martin's Coarſe Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cotton, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Iſland College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

And the following GARDEN SEEDS:

9 Sorts Peas; Radiſh Seed; Carrot; Beet; Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general

THAT he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

——Alſo, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS of the Neweſt Faſhion, direct from London——A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fiſh, by the Barrel.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,

50 Pieces Bandannoes,

100 Dimity Table Cloths,

200 Pieces India Calico,

1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Juſt received from Vermont, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

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He will alſo give the higheſt Wholeſale Price, for any Quantity of the above Sorts of HAY SEED.

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State of RHODE ISLAND *&c.*

Newport, April 9, 1798.

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F. D. CHANNING, *Deb. Sec'ry.*